Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.), to the great amusement of Benators, presented a memorial praying for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine all candidates for internal revenue appointments to see whether benevolence, conscientiousness, causality, and comparison be their most prominent produberances, to the end that the Government may no longer suffer from the frauds now so common in that department. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) offered joint resolutions to authorize Commander Charles H. Baldwin, and another efficer of the navy, to accept gold medals, the former from the King of the Netherlands, and the latter from the Emperor of the French. Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.), to the great amusement of

Emperor of the French.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imports under color of State

went the collection of illegal imports under color of State muthority.

Mr. Chandler's bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer of any railroad company to collect or pay over to any State, district, or municipal officer any tax or impost levied or to be levied upon any person transported to or from any State or upon the compensation paid by said person for such transportations, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary untwill-standing; and any officer of any such railway company making such collection or payment over, or authorizing, ordering, or directing the same shall be liable to indictment in the Circuit Court of the circuit in which the offense shall have been committed, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined for every offense not less than \$5,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the joint resolution introduced by Mr. McCreery, proposing an amendment to the Constitution; also, on Mr. Sumner's bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, and on Mr. How's bill, requiring the President, on the application of the Governors or Legislature of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, or Arkansas, to call out the militia, or employ the forces of the United States to suppress insurrection.

PENALTY FOR VOLATIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH AMEND-

MENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. Stewart's bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. It provides that any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold an office, to which he is incligible under the third section of said amendment, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction, be imprisoned not more than five years, and fined from \$1,000 to \$10.000.

to \$10,000.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill with slight amendments.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill to enable the Cherokee, Choetaw, and Chickasaw Indians to Mr. BENDERSON and Chickes and Chickes we make the Cherokee, Chockey, and Chickes we become citizens of the United States.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill to revive the grant of land for the construction of a railroad from

the grant of land for the construction
Selma to Gadsden, Ala.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to take up the bill for the relief of Commander John L. Davis of the Navy, and it was
lief of Commander John L. Davis of the Navy and it was her of Commander John L. Davis of the Sary Justice taken up and passed.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to designate the place of confinement of persons convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States.

It provides that criminals sentenced by United States Courts of the States of New-York, New-Yersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, to be imprisoned for one year or longer, shall be confined in the Penitentiary in Albany, New-York: and that the United States shall pay to the Saperintendent of said Penitentiary the sum of \$1 per week for the maintenance of each convict during his term of imprisonment.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the following, viz:

the Constitution.

The communication from the Constitutional Convention of Texas in reference to lawlessness and violence in

nat State. The petition of citizens of North Carolina, praying that revision be made for the payment of claims of loyal

on motion of Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon), the bill to amend the act granting land in Oregon in aid of the con-struction of a unlitary wagon road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State, was taken up and

assed.
On motion of Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa), the bill to cufirm the title to Little Rock Island, in the State of Ississppi, was taken up and passed.
Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) renewed his motion to take pfor reference the bill for the relief of Wm. McGarrahan Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) objected as before, on the

of California.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) objected as before, on the ground that the bill having been indefinitely postponed last session, could not be revived.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) maintained that the effect of indefinite postponement was merely to prevent further action upon the bill at that session. He also revived the history of the bill; showed that it had never been considered upon its merits by the Senate; claimed that it was the right of the claimant, as a citizen, to have his claim beard by the Senate.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) replied in rather an excited manner, and began to discuss the merits of the bill, but was called to order.

Mr. CONNESS, also apparently excited, made a few remarks, in the course of which he said he was prepared to defend his action in regard to this bill, against all persons whatever. Before the Senate could reach a vote upon the question of order, the morning hour expired, bringing up as minished business, the bill relating to the Central Pacific Branch of the Union Facific Railroad.

CONSIDERATION OF MR. SHERMAN'S CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Onio) moved to postpone it to take up the bill in relation to the public debt and currency, reported by him from the Committee on Finanne. Messrs. Merton and Pomeroy supported the motion, and Messrs. Heward, Corbett and Summer opposed it. The latter called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was carried by a vote of \$2 to 36.

The Public Debt and Currency bill being before the Senate. Mr. DAVIS'S amendment, in the nature of a substitute, bill.

Mr. DAVIS'S amendment, in the nature of a substitute,

Mr. DAVIS'S amendment, in the nature of a substitute. Mr. DAVIS'S amendment, in the nature of a substitute, is to embody the following propositions:

First: That the Government houds absuld be discharged by the pay sent in coin of their value, reclaimed by that par at the days they were respectively soft by the Government, and that the future interest upon them shall be reduced to five per cent on their value, as aforesaid.

Second: That all other dotts of the United States incurred since legal-tender notes never issued, and not expressly payable is coin, aloud the paid in currency, even after the resumption of specie payments.

Third: That the same of \$45,000,000 for the Government should be reduced at this the scale of \$45,000,000 for the Kerv. \$40,000,000 for the Kerv. \$40,000,000 for the Court of the Court of the Court of the Pablic Debt, and the surplus applied to the extinguishment of the Public Debt.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of the States of Nevada, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. The same bill substantially was recently reported from the

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to repeal the 16th section of the act of March 2, 1861, to promote the progress of the useful arts. In addition to repealing the above section, the bill provides that all letters patent issued in the United States for inventions and discoveries, previously patented abroad, shall expire, and determine simultaneously with the expiration of the foreign patents, and ceases where more than one patent has been issued abroad, the natent subsequently issued for the same invention or discovery in the United States shall expire upon the expiration of the foreign letters patent which shall first-expire and determine.

shall first expire and determine.

Mr. VICKERS from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely the joint resolution to change the name of "Four-and-a-half-st." in the City of

ashington to "Lincoln-ave." Mr. SHERMAN then addressed the Senate upon the

Change the name of "Pour-and-analist." In the city of Washington to "Lincoin-ave."

Mr. SHERMAN then addressed the Senate upon the bill reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCREERY (Dem., Ky.) followed Mr. Sherman, and recited a long speech, in which he discussed very homorously, and to the great amusement of the Senate and the galleries, the speech of Senator Morton on the finances, the President's recommendations on that subject, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Treasurer of the United States. The latter gentleman, differing in many things, agreed in the virtuous and chaste indignation with which they regarded anybody who proposed to violate the mational hour by repudiation. Yet their own reports, particularly that of the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished evidence sufficient to satisfy him that our public debt could never be paid. But repudiation was no new thing in the history of the country. There had been, early and late, examples of it. An early one was the action of the men of the revolution, who, without an attempt at redemption, shandoned the surrency of the war, and another later and much more shocking, was the appropriation by the United States Government of a vast amount of private property—the slaves of the loyal people of Kentucky and other States—ander a promise of partial compensation, which promise was afterward repudiated. Considering the effect upon the impoverished people of the South of the adoption of any of the proposed plans of contracting the currency, he said it would be most disastrous. They might bear a gentle inflation, but contraction would ruin them.

UNION PACIFIC BAILROAD—CENTRAL BRANCH.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCreery's speech, Mr. MORTON moved to postpone the Finance bill and resume the consideration of the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific RailRoad. The motion was agreed to, and the latter bill was again before the Senate, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Conkling yesterday.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N.

pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Conkilling yesterday.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) modified the amendment, striking out the clause fixing the point at which the central Branch Road shall unite with the Smoky Hill route.

The amendment was then voted upon and lost.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment declaring the subsidy should not exceed \$1,200,000. Lost, Yeas, 25: Nays, 27.

Mr. MORHILL (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment, providing that the interest on the bonds authorized by this bill to be issued, should not exceed five per cent in currency. Lost. The bill was then read a third time and rejected by the following vote:

Sumner, Thayer, Van Winkle, Welah, Wilson-26.

Duesa, Mctreery, Sherman, Willey, Ducos, Mergan, Stewarf, Williams—22.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up again the currency bill. Mr. STEWART moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion that Mr. CONKLING might move to go into Executive Session; but before the latter motion could be made Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his motion, in order that he might move to go into Executive Session.

Mr. CAMERON—"But I do not want to go into Executive Session." [Laughter.]

Other motions to adjourn were made and lost, but finally at 4:15 oclock the Senate adjourned.

offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effects of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty on the trade of the United States with Canada and the other British American Provinces, and as to the present condition of such Provinces, the relations between them, and the State of the American and British fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. McCARTHY (Rep., N. Y.) objected.

Mp. McCARTHY (Rep., N. Y.) objected.

RESUMPTION—MR. LYNCH'S BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) proceeded to address the House on the subject. He began by inquiring what we should have for money—not now while we are in a pinch, but in the future. It should not be exclusively metallic. State banking was condemned by its complexity, forgeries, and counterfeits, and forbidden by the Constitution. If properly construed, we were left only to a choice between Treasury notes and National bank notes. Of these two the bill-holder had no choice, because he was equally secured with either. We should retain a part of the interest of the bank bonds so that the Treasury would have no choice. We could then consuit the wants of trades, and for that purpose National banking was the best. He denounced the system of exchanging bonds for notes and notes for bonds, and claimed that it must be disastrous.

no choice. We could then consuit the wants of trades, and for that purpose National banking was the best. He demounced the system of exchanging bends for notes and notes for bonds, and claimed that it must be disastrous. On the subject of resumption, he alleged that before the war we could only float \$200,000,000 of paper and pay specie. We could do better now, but could not float the \$700,000,000 new out. He examined the proposed plans of redemption, and claimed that all that were possible led to contraction and low pices, and that any plan would so result. It was not in the power of legislation to float \$700,000,000, with our proper share of the world's specie. Specie payments meant contraction by any plan. He should vote against any resumption at this session, because his constituents were opposed to it.

After Mr. Scofield had closed his argument, Mr. Ingersoil took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Schenck, who asked unanimous consent to have evening sessions for general debate, commencing this evening. No objection being made, the evening sessions for general debate, commencing this evening. No objection being made, the evening sessions for general debate, commencing this evening in relation to the public business, as the indications were yesterday, that the House was not disposed to zo to the public business at all. There were but 31 working days of this Congress left, and there were six of the most important appropriation juills not yet acted upon by the House. The Committee on Appropriation is had endeavored to do its duty faithfully; its members had remained in Washington during the recess, and given their attention to the preparation of appropriation bills. It was for the Republican side of the House to determine whether they should refuse to do public business, or should devote themselves to the discussion and passage of all sorts of schemes, and thus compel an extra session of Congress to run up to July, and break down the incoming Administration, and sink it "deeper than ever plummet sounded."

Mr. WA

After some further discussion as to the condition of isiness, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the il to provide for the resumption of specie payments was ferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency was id on the table, and the bill therefore remains com-

itted.
The constitutional amendment and bill relating to suf-The constitutional amendment and bill relating to suffrage were then taken up, and on motion of Mr. BOUT-WELL were pestponed until after the morning hour. In the meantime substitutes for it, were offered by Messrs BINGHAM'S substitute is as follows:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any citizen of the United States, of sound mind and over Il years of see the small excess of the electric franchise at all elections in the

common law.

The substitute of Mr. Shellabarger is in nearly similar terms as that of Mr. Bingham's, except that Mr. Shellabarger permits the disfranchisement of those who have engaged in rebellion, while Mr. Bingham's only permits the disfranchisement of those who may hereafter engage in rebellion. The substitute of Mr. Ward, like that of Mr. Shellabarger, applies to those who have been engaged in rebellion, and restricts the States from fixing the term of sevidence required of voters at larger than one year.

residence required of voters at longer than one year,
operations of the Pexsion Law.
The House then took up, as the business of the morning
hour, the bill reported yesterday relating to the operations of the Pension law. The second section of the bill,
which directs the withdrawal of pensions from female
pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinger, received much opposition.

Mr. SCHENCK characterized it as the most monstrous and disgraceful proposition he had ever seen in any bill, ansamuch as it proposed to make the Court of Pensions he judge of the morals and virtues of the widows of oldlers of the Republic, and required them to prove a egative. Mr. INGERSOLL took a like view of the section, which, Mr. INGERSOLL took a like view of the section, which, he declared, would be a disgrace to the statute-book and an outrage to the widews of soldiers. It could never have emanated from any section of the country but from the coldest, frigid State of Maine. [Laughter.]

After further discussion, Mr. AKNELL, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected—47 to 67.

Mr. PERHAM moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question, and the moraing hour having expired, the bill went over till the next morning bour

ing hour.

MR. BOUTWELL'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House then took up the Constitutional Amendment and bill in relation to suffrage, reported by Mr. Boutweil,

and bill in relation to suffrage, reported by Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) argued that the right to control suffrage and elections was in the respective. States, not in Congress. Congress never had and never could have the rightfull authority to exercise any powers not given to it by the Constitution. The exercise of any other powers was rank usurpation. He criticized Mr. Boutwell's appeal to partisanship, and asked when had the Republican party denied its power and charge to reorganize the States that did not rebel. In his judgment, the Republican members of the House could not force this measure upon the country without covering the party with another dishonor, or without a shameful violation of party piedges and party faith. How many States would the Republican party have carried at the hat election, with such a measure would alone have deteated the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, with all their great personal popularity. He was sorry that his distinguished colleague on the Committee (Mr. Boutwell), had not been able to base his proposition on the Constitution and Law, instead of sppealing to the base interests of party.

The subject then passed over for the day.

Mr. BROOKS (Rep., Mas.) presented a petition from the New-York Board of Underwriters, to regulate and other dangerous liquids, so as to preserve life and property.

On motion of Mr. STONER (Rep., Mo.) an allowance of one year's pay as a Representative was made to Mr. Switzler, who contested the seat of Mr. Anderson of Mr. Stoner (Rep., Mo.) an allowance of one year's pay as a Representative was made to Mr. Switzler, who contested the seat of Mr. Anderson of Mr. Stoner (Rep., Mo.) and Republican the Mr. Schenick of the Law of the Law of the Mr. Schenick of the Law of the Mr. Schenick of the Law of the Law of the Mr. Schenick of the Law of the Law of the Law of the Mr. Schenick of the Law of the

Missouri.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 3:10 o'clock, went into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Schenek in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legisland.

the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

MR. WASHBURNE ON THE EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE.

A discussion in reference to the pay of the cierk of the Committee on Public Lands brought out Mr. WASH-BURNE of Illinois, who declared that if the constituents of members could know of their extravagance he believed they would come down and run them into the Potomac. [Langhter.] What were the figures of the expenses of the House? He would tell them. Capitol police, \$50,009; clerks, \$50,000; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$6,000; post-office, \$20,000; laborers, \$16,000; folding-room, \$50,000; doorkeepers, \$44,000; clerks to Committee, \$35,000; pages, \$8,000; total, \$353,000. Referring to other items for the Capitol police, Mr. Washburne said there had been a howl got up last session that Andrew Johnson was to take possession of the Capitol.

Capitol police, Mr. Washburne said there had been a howl got up last session that Andrew Johnson was to take possession of the Capitol.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) rose to a question of order. It was not in order to charge members of the House with howling.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the opinion it was so consistent with the fact that he could not rule it out of order. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE—I say, Mr. Chairman, that with the howling that was got up that the capital was going to be attacked by Andrew Johnson, we armed a little brigade of police which cost us \$65,000 a year. There were \$33,000 a year for which the people were taxed to run this House of Representatives. I say there is no justification for that. This was done in the face of our protestations as a party, of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and of our protestations on the stump that we were going to stop all those preparations and become economical. I ask, gentlemen, if that is the way we are going on. I desire the reporters of the Associated Press to put these figures into print.

The appropriation was voted in, and subsequently an aniendment to increase the compensation of the Reading Cierks was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) moved to strike out the item for two reporters to the Committee, and argued against it.

Messrs. BROOMALL (Rep., Penn.) and WASHBURNE

the item for two reporters to the Committee, and argued against it.

Messrs. BROOMALL (Rep., Penn.) and WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) explained and defended the item, and the motion to strike out was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) moved to strike out the item of \$10,000 for furniture and repairs, remarking that Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, had informed him that the item was not necessary. He added that the Clerk of the House had managed the fund for repairs very economically and very honestly.

The motion was agreed to,

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Md.) moved to strike out the item of \$29,150 for newspapers and stationery for Members at \$125 each.

\$125 each, Without acting on the admendment, the Committee arcse, and the House, at 8 o'clock, took a recess till 73

Dealth, McDonald, Ramsey, Van Winkle, Morrill (Mc.), Reve, Weish, Reve, Weish, Weish, Morrill (Mc.), Reve, Weish, Reve, Weish, Norion, Royar, Norion, Norion, Norion, Norion, Norion, Pellinghuyeen, Patterson (N.H.), Viders, Prelinghuyeen, Patterson (N.H.), Viders, Prelinghuyeen, Patterson (N.H.), Viders, McCreary, Bernar, Willey, Morrill (Wt.), Tumbull, Merzill, Warner, Constian, McCreary, Stewart, Williams—26.

Constan, McCreary, Stewart, Williams—26.

Mill. Mr. STEWART moved to adjourn, but withdrew plain motion that Mr. CONKLING might move togo into Executive Session, the theoret the latter motion could be made Mr. CAMERON—But I do not want togo into Executive Session, Laughter.]

Mr. RHERMAN asked the gentleman from Pennsyll other motions to adjourn.

Mr. CAMERON—But I do not want to go into Executive Session, Laughter.]

Other motions to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to

The \$300,000,000 of circulation had been all taken; \$209,000,000 more were held in the Eastern States, leaving but \$91,000,000 for all the other vast domain of the United States. Massachusetts, with a population of less than 1,300,000, had \$90,000,000 in round numbers of the National Bank circulation, while Illinois, with a population close on to 3,000,000, has less than \$11,000,000. of that circulation. We of the West said, we demand that that outrage be no longer continued, and that the distribution of the National Bank circulation, if the syssem is to be continued, shall be equalized, and that the West and the South shall have their proper share of the money, or we will wipe it out.

South shall have their proper share of the money, will wipe it out.

Mr. Ingersoll went on to point out the enormous profits of the National banks, showing that they did a loan and discount business of nearly \$3,500,000,000 on a capital of \$455,000,000, realizag, with the interest on the bonds deposited to secure circulation, a profit of \$60,000,000, He was proceeding to comment on these figures when his hour expired.

He was followed by Mr. CULLOM, (Rep., III.), who addressed the House on the subject of national politics, de-

when his hour expired.

He was followed by Mr. CULLOM. (Rep., III.), who addressed the House on the subject of national politics, defending the position of the Republican party in connection with Reconstruction. He admitted that the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was defective, masmich as it recognized by implication the right of the States to regulate the question of suffrage. He declared himself in favor of the Constitutional Amendment reported by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell), but he did not know that it might not be improved. He thought it might be made broader and more comprehensive in its scope, so that Congress should not have to be called upon soon again to make another amendment. He apprehended the growth of a wealthy aristocracy, and of monded monopolies. These monopolies might come to be used in future against the working classes of the people; and, therefore, he wished the Constitutional Amendment to be taken back and improved, so as to guard against any property qualifications being imposed. While he was about elucidating this point the half hour allotted to him expired. He was succeeded by Mr. KERR, who addressed the House in reference to the proposed Constitutional Amendment and the bill reported by Mr. Boutwell.

SPEECH OF MR. KERR.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) declared that these measures had never been surpassed in importance by any enactment in human legislation. In relation to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this bill was an initial measure, and made it an imperative duty for the first time to consider that amendment, and to determine under the sanction of their oath to support the Constitution, what are its true intent and meaning. His conclusions on the subject were directly antagonistic to the conclusions of the gentleman from Massachusetts. That amendment did not deny, affect, or modify the right of the States to regulate suffrage in the States.

Mr. NIBLACK (Dem., Ind.) next addressed the House on the subject were directly antagonistic to the contenti

THE ROGERS MURDER.

THE INQUEST BEGUN-TWO WITNESSES EXAM-INED-A MOST IMPORTANT WITNESS COME

The investigation into the circumstances atending the murder of Mr. Rogers, which was resumed yesterday morning by Coroner Flynn in the room of the Assistant Aldermen, at the City Hall, threw no light on the dark deed, but on the contrary, only left the case involved in a still deeper mystery. Long before the hour announced for the beginning of the investigation, the lobby was filled with as motley a crowd as ever congregated together. Every type of Metropolitan character was represented, from the opulent merchant and respected citizen, to the professional thief and grog-shop "buffer." The more respectable portion of the assemblage onsisted of a number of County office-holders of various grades, each wearing his complement of municipal dia monds. The doors were opened at 111 o'clock, when an umediate rush was made for the inside of the room. The officers, in as gentle a manner as possible, attempted to maintain some kind of order, and prevented the doors from being torn from the hinges. There was a long delay and a good deal of consultation between the officials be fore the investigation was proceeded with. The jury consisted of Messrs. Edward J. Bartlett, Thomas G Arenis, C. C. Snook, James A. Wright, John Healy, J. N

The family of Mr. Rogers, consisting of his wife, two daughters, son, and son-in-law was present. Mrs. Rogers was dressed in deep mourning and heavily veiled. Seated near the window were the prisoners, James and Michael Logan and James Tallant, and the principal witness for the prosecution, the colored boy, William Gloster. Jim. Logan (the one who delivered himself up) seemed uncomfortable and very nervous. The colored boy was seated hard-working man who knows nothing of the murder, but has the misfortune to be cursed with a brother whose habits are, to say the least, of a very questionable character. He testified as follows:

acter. He testified as follows:

I was arrested on Tuesday, Jan. 12, and taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-House, and thence to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House; I live at No. 226 East Twenty-finth-st., with my father and brother, James Logan; I am a lather by trade; my brother was also arrested a little time before I was; my brother was not at home all through January; he was away from the 3d to the 12th; he left home on the night of the first Sunday in January; I do not know where he went; I saw him the next morning; I saw him on the last day of 1868; It was at about 5.55 o'clock, just after I got out of bed; he went to bed at about 1 o'clock that morning; we occupied the same bed; I know it was the 36th, because I was not at work on that day on account of sickness; I was awake when my brother came in, and I opened the door for him; he went out on New-Year's Day.

The next and last witness examined was a young

The next and last witness examined was a young man, scarcely 21 years of age, who, although possessing a fine face, seemed to be thoroughly hardened, and without the slightest feeling of shame or remorse. He gave his testimony in a saucy, imperative tone, and unblushingly went through the details of an alleged visit to a house of ill fame on the morning of the 31st, at which time he was accompanied by James Logan. The witness, whose name is William Robitile, gave the following testimony:

Is William Robitile, gave the following testimony:

I live at No. 476 Seventh-ave.; am a cierk in the Western Union Telegraph Office; I was present at the fire on Twenty-third-st. (on the evening of the 30th, I think), where I saw young Mr. Rogers, and was accompanied by James Logan, brother of Michael; I left the fire at quarter to 12, with James Logan, when we went down to No. 171 Greene-st.: we arrived here at about 12:30; we left the house on the next morning at quarter to eight; we left the house together the morning after the fire at Briggs's stables; we parted on the Bowery hear Bleecker-st., at about five minutes to eight; I saw him again the night before New-Year's in a saloon, and again on New-Year's night; I saw him again on Sunday night; at No. 25 Second-ave.; I have not seen him since; he was certain it was exactly a quarter to eight when he left the house in Greene-st. Q. Do you kow Martha Elisworth I A. No. Sir; I know a woman named Martha Clearwater, who lives at the house in Greene-st. at which I passed the night. James Tracy, detained as a witness, was called up for

James Tracy, detained as a witness, was called up for examination, but, as he professed total ignorance of the affair, was discharged.

The case was then adjourned until this morning, at 91 o'clock, when the Jury are requested to report to the Coroner, at his office, to proceed to Ward's Island, to take the testimony of Martha Clearwater, who lies there sick. Michael Logan and William Robartile were held in \$1,000 bail to appear as witnesses. Mr. Howe, counsel for the defense, asked permission to attend the examination to-day, which was granted.

The authorities now believe that this woman, Martha Clearwater, can, if she is so disposed, give information which will fix the murder of Mr. Rogers conclusively on the James Logan in custody. It is said that they were on terms of great intimacy, and that on the morning of the murder, he came to her and asked her to assist him in changing his tern coat for a whole one. She did so, and also procured for him a hat. Subsequently they went together to her apartments in Greene-st., where they remained together for one or two days and nights. Whatever may be the truth or faisity in this woman's story, or whether she will tell the tale as the authorities believe she can-it is certain that the the authorities believe she can—it is certain that the Mayor, District-Attorney, and Coroner, from inquiries made yesterday, and from other information in their possession, are most conclusively convinced that Martha Clearwater played the above part, and can, if she will, produce the remnant of the torn coat. Late last evening a special messenger was sent to the Island to watch for and frustrate any attempt which might be made to spirit her away. The testimony to-day will be looked for with great interest.

The present week is to witness the last performances for the present of "L'Œil Crevé" at the French Theater, and on Monday we are promised introduction to another bouffe composer, Lecocq, whose "Fleur de Thé" will then be presented with a spectacular magnificence (if Mr. Grau's promises can be trusted) far surpassing the wildest dreams of the most darling imagination. We forget exactly how much the mise-en-scene is said to have cost; probably between one and two millions. There will be no matinée on Saturday, the stage being wanted for the preparations for the new opera.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

HOME NEWS.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869.

THE WEATHER.

NEW-YORR Hour Ther. Bar. Wind.

Jan. 27-7 22° 20.24 S. W. Jan. 27-8 27° 20.12 S. W.

12 25° 30.20 S. W. 9 28° 30.10 S. W.

REMARKS.—Moraing, hasy to 1:30; rery harr at 7; hary to 12;

Northern Lights still prevailing, though not bright, from 12 to 1:30;

Afternoon, hazy to 3:30; hazy and very cloudy to sunset. Evening, hasy and yery cloudy to 11; variable to 12; overcast at 8:22 and 9:05.

THE CITY. Mr. George Vandenhoff will fread before the Young Men's Christian Association on the 9th of February. A gymnastic, athletic, and fencing exhibition was given at Wm. Wood's gymnasium, No. 927 Broadway, last evening.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, Commissioner M. T. Brennan in the chair, and heard complaints against 15 delinquent policemen.

The Hon. George Wm. Curtis will conclude the course of "Evenings-up-Town" lectures this evening. His subject is "Dickens."

The sixty-third anniversary of the Peithologian Society of Columbia College, to basheld at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, January 29, at 75 o'clock. J. N. Duryea's stable and woodshed in the rear of No. 108 Worth-st., was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$600. Not insured.

The first of a course of free lectures, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Association, unit be given in the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing-sts., this evening, by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford. Subject: "Fort Sumter."

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, at No. 40 New-Bowery, have a few boys for whom they wish to find homes among farmers or families, and also a few boys well adapted to office work in the city. All can be recommended. A fire occurred yesterday in the basement of No. 104 Duane-st., occupied by Messrs. Hirsch & Field, dealers in cotton batting, twine, &c. Loss on stock, \$1,00. Fully insured. The first floor is occupied by Messrs. Hisch & Field, and the first floor is occupied by Messrs.

Mesers. Bierhoff & Livingston, dealers in fancy goods.
Loss on stock, \$300. Insured. The building was but slightly damaged. Late on Tuesday night Bernard Leddy, living in Forty-third st., near Sixth-ave., while proceeding homeward through Lexington-ave., was attacked by an unknown man and struck three times on the head with a slung-shot. Mr. Leddy wrenched the weapon from the hand of his assailant, but the latter eventually made his escape. No description of the assailant can be given by Mr. Leddy, nor can he ascribe any cause for the act.

Among the arrivals in the city are Controller Allen, Albany; Gen. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts; Judge Noah Davis, Albiony; Major Waggaman, St. Louis; J. C. Deverenx, Cleveland, and B. A. G. Fuller, Boston, at the St. Nieholas Hotel. Ex-Gov. Bullock, Massachusetts, at the Brevoort House. Senator G. E. Spencer and Col. W. D. Mann, Alabama; Sir Henry M. Havelock of the British ervice; Judge MeBride, Idaho; Col. James Abbo, Massachusetts, and Col. Fish, Connecticut, at the Metropolitan Hotel. George B. McCartee, Acting Chief of the Printing Inreau of the Treasury Department; the Hon. Chas. A. Washburn, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay; Gen. W. G. Ily, Connecticut; Col. F. G. Noyes, Iowa; Oliver Ames, Iassachusetts, and D. T. Vall, Troy, at the Fifth Avenue Lotel. Prof. Watson, Cambridge, Mass., at the Everett Josse.

BROOKLYN .- The Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, will hold its annual meeting at noon to-day, at the Home on Wash-ington ave., near DeKalb.

The annual ball of the Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. The Building Committee of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association acknowledge subscriptions amounting to \$1,610, in addition to \$12,725 previously received, making a total thus far of \$14,335.

George Meyer, a roofer by occupation, was brought before Justice Lynch yesterday morning, on the charge of embezzing \$38 from the store of Uriah Ellis, on Brondway, E. D., where he was employed. He was held to the only to answer. in \$1,000 bail to answer. A number of parties doing business on Fulton-

Fulton-ave., and Myrtle-ave., were brought before tice Riley, yesterday, on the charge of violating the inances in incumbering the sidewalks by placing is in front of their stores. They were fined from \$5 to The Capitoline Lake was the scene of an

The Capitoline Lake was the scene of an exciting skating match, yesterday, between several members of the Brooklyn Club. The contest was for a gold medal presented by the proprietors of the pond, and there were five entries. Only two of these-Messrs. Dollard and Brady-held out to the end. The different movements were cleverly performed, and at the conclusion Mr. Brady was declared the winner, having scored 68 to 66. In the evening there was a fancy dress carnival, which was largely attended. The body of a male infant about two weeks

The body of a male infant about two weeks of age was placed on the stoop of the house of James Blockham, No. 238 Hamilton-st., on Theoday night, and was taken to the Ferty-fourth Police Precinct Station-House. A letter, inscribed as follows, was pinned to the clothing: "May Heaven keep you to love this child. Accept it, as entirely from the Lord, as your own. It was born on the 13th of January, 1869, in lawful wedlock. It is of American Protestant parentage, but has never been baptized. P. S.—The hour of the child's birth was specieted, a. m." Subsequently the following letter was left at the door of the same house: "To my mother: I know not my father and mother—therefore I come to you to be such to me. Wilt thou care for me, and if I live I will try to return to you the gratitude of an obedient son." The infant was given in charge of the Superintendent of the Poor.

MAMARONECK, N. Y .- In addition to the recent

MARINER'S HARBOR, S. I.-The annual election Trustees and Committee of Advice of the House of Reception of phans and Half Orphans will take place on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, the residence of Mrs. Verminie, Bichmond Terrace.

PORT RICHMOND, S. L.-The Rev. D. W. Shernod will preach his annual sermon to 'young men on Sunday evening est at the North Baptist Church... The Treasurer of the S. R. Smith alreasy acknowledges the receipt of \$57 for the last week. STAPLETON, S. I.—The Rev. Mr. Gallagher elivered a lecture last evening at the Seaman's Retrest, before a large de appreciative audience. The proceeds of the lecture will be given for he boreft of the Sons of Temperance.

RICHMOND, S. I.—The drawing of persons to serve as grand and petit jarors at the County Court and Court of Sessions for this County will take place at the County Clerk's Office on Monday

NORTHFIELD, S. I.—The Rev. Mr. Bruner, pas-or of the Mariners' Harbor Baptist Church, has resigned his charge of hat church, and will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next. He as accepted a call to a church in New York, over which his father (now eccased) was for a long time pastor. His relations with the church at dariners' Harbor have been of the most agreeable kind, and he will take with him the regard and good wishes of all with whom he came in contact. Mariners' Harbor have been of the most agreeable kind, and he will take with him the regard and good wishes of all with whom he came in contact.

JERSEY CITY.—Recorder Martindale was engaged pasterday in enforcing the ordinance against parties who fail to clear the ice and snow from their walks. Measts Wim. Harney, S. B. Pierson & ice and snow from their walks. Measts Wim. Harney, S. B. Pierson where the head of the property of the state of th

BERGEN, N. J.—It is reported that a lawsuit is kely to arise between the city and the Morris Canal Company, growing it of the improvement of Washington-area, owing to the sinking of the sad which has forced out the marsh at the canal bank, the abutuments of

the bridge having been injured.

NEWARK, N. J.—Martin Leach was arrested hast evaning, in Newark, on a charge of cruelty to animals. It is complained by witness that he overloaded his horse, and then beat it inhumanly with a sitek of cord-wood. He was halled. ...lient. Gov. Woodford delivered a lecture on "Fort Sunter" to a very large audience, in the Opera House, in Newark, last right. Mr. Samuel Schoch, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Morris and Essen Railroad, has been elected by the Board of Directors of the consolidated roads (Morris and Essen Railroad and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western) to the same position under the new management. ... A bill is about to be introduced into the Legislature, adding a portion of East Orange to Newark to be called the Fourteenth Ward. It is provided that the inhabitants of the new Ward shall hold their election for Councilines and a member of the Board of Freeholders on the second Mogday in April. The Ward is to be annexed to the IXth Assembly District.

[Announcements.]

All care and anxiety about Burglary removed by applying the Burglary Alann Tribunary. Hundreds who are useing it testify to this fact. Eight years' experience, and never broken through. Pauphlet sent free. Look out for infringements. Each case in using or rending will be noted and dealt with to the full extest of the law for such cases provided. The rubber coat on the street has no conided. The rubber coat on the strest has no coat. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway. on with this office.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS .- BROUGHTON & WY-MAN, No. 13 Bible-House, keep the largest and best ass MEETING OF THE BANK CLERKS.

In response to an announcement that was

thoroughly circulated among the bank clerks during the past week, a very large number of these gentlemen assembled at the New-York Clearing-House, yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the utility of forming an association for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased bank clerks. Mr. Parsons of the Chemical Bank was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Dummer of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Secretary. The Chairman wished it to be distinctly understood that the meeting held last evening at Cooper Institute was not in opposition to the present movement; but, on the contrary, those who attended that meeting decided to enter into hearty coöperation with the present one. The object of the movement was stated at some length by the Chairman, who also stated that the officers of the different banks favored the movement. Upon calling the roll of banks, nearly 500 clerks responded (a great number of whom were represented by fellow-clerks) and signified their willingness to become members of the association. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions and by-laws: Messrs. Redding, Manhattan; Akerman, Merchants' Exchange; Mash, Corn Exchange; Middleton, American Exchange; Middleton, American Exchange; Hielin, Merchants'; Murray, Ocean; Raymond, North River; Hart, Pacific; Eggleston, Citizens'; and President and Secretary ex office. Each bank is to send one delegate to the next meeting, who will act upon the by-laws and recolutions presented by the Committee. of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Secretary. The Chair

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONS AT THE WEST.

A meeting was held last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, in aid of the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oregon and Washington Territory. The church was filled with a wealthy and expensively dressed congregation. The Right Rev. Bishop Morris of Oregon, in a brief address, set forth the present condition and needs of the Church within his diocese. The work of establishing the Episcopal Church in Oregon was begun about the year 1847 by the Rev. Mr. Fickler and theirev. Dr. McCarty. When Bishop Scott went there, in 1853, he found a very hopeful state of affairs existing. His own labors were highly successful. Before he left there on his last and fatal return to the East, he had established thurches in most of the principal towns of Oregon, and founded two educational establishments—one for boys and on the decay of the work. The first was the Indian War, distracting all the social and industrial interests of the country and cheeking immigration, and the second was the gold excitements in California and the British possessions which drew away a large portion of the active young men of the country, to such an extent, indeed, that the Bishop had at one time serious thoughts of removing his mission to those sections. After the death of Bishop Scott, the work languished still more, until now but two or three churches remain in operation, both the schools are suspended, and the mission work has almost entirely closed. Latterly, however, the prospects of the Church have visibly brightened with the returning material prosperity of the State, and now is the time for a vigorous, well-directed effort to extend the organization of the Church as Christ ordained it. What is wanted is the prayers and good wishes of all faithful church members, that the blessing of Almighty God will be given to this work, then though to build churches and school-houses, and most of sil, active and earnest men and women to go out into the unoccupied fields and gathe PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONS AT THE WEST.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM HAVANA—In steamship More Castle.—Mrs. R. C. Hall, Geo. W. Wylle, Gilbert L. Beekman, John L. Stephens, D. C. Woods and wife, Edwin Churchill and son, Miss Emily Brownell, N. Stearns, John Jeffe, Miss L. Truenan, S. S. Hepworth, A. Bigelow, P. Lane, B. Gurter, R. Safes, E. LaSere, M. E. Wakelee, C. O'Callaghan, Miss R. O'Callaghan, Miss M. G. Clay and wife, Mrs. C. Van Wyck, F. Pignet, Charles Chadborne, Mr. Mendolshon, C. J. Morgan, U. S. N.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Harma, Jan. 23, mose, and pass.

Steamship Alabama, Ldmeburner, Fernaudina Fla. mose, and pass.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, mote, and pass.

Brig Startled Pawn, Banks, Pars., Jan. 5, rubber and nuts. Left in port, schre. Paul Seavey and Charles Thompson, for New-York Jan. 15; the schr. J. M. Morales sailed for New-York Jan. 1.

Leontine, South Amboy.

Charlotte Kingsland, New-London. Circle, Connecticut River.

SAILED.
Steamships Java and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Thames, for Savannah; Virginia, for Washington.
DOMESTIC PORTS.

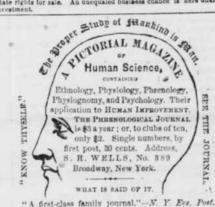
DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Arrived, ateamably Giancus, New-York. Below ship St. Louis, New-Orieans; brig C. W. Hing, Wilmington; schrs Neille Bowers, Galveston; Jonas Smith, Charleston. New-Loxon, Jan. 7.—Arrived, sloops Oregon from Bristel for New York; Harriet, from Sagharbor. Sailed, Emily Hillard to load at Mill stone, Cone. iork; Harriet, Irom Sagnaror. Same, John, tome, Conn. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—Cleared, steamships Pioneer, for Philadelphia; Fairhanks, for New-York.
Charleston, Jan. 28.—Arrived, steamship Golden Horn, Liverpool; rigg Baitimore, Cardenas; sehr, Gurill Lewis, Baltimore.
Sayannas, Jan. 27.—Arrived, steamships San Jacinto and Hontsrille, Irom New York. Cleared, bark Dr. Kane, Liverpool; brig Johannes for The ateamship Charles Chaloner, from New Orleans to New-York, journal of the Cornicopia Belfast; Harriet, Porto Rico; schex Amelia S. Cobb, for Povidence, Wm. S. Baker, New-York, Passed out, brig Water Witch, Porto Rico. Sailed, brigs Christian and Frances Jane in tow for Baltimore.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is bereby given, that the "PERST NATIONAL ECLECTIC ASSU-TANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES" will apply to the agriculture of the State of New-York, at its present session at Albany, for the following amendments to its Charter:
First—A charge of name of said Society to "THE ECLECTIC LIFE
NSUKANCE COMFANY."
Becond—To increase its capital to Two Hundred Thousand Dellars.
G. DE MACARTY, See", JAMES W. BARKER, Pres't.

G. DE MACLETT, Sec. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corper of Twenty-third-st- and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful PRENCH NOTE PAPER. Pive quires for \$1. stamped. A NEW patent AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-MENT, long desired by farmers, is now perfected, and on exhi-hition at No. 43 Centre-sit, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m. State rights for sale. An unequaled business chance is here offered for investment.



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SITUATED ON THE GRAND CENTRAL AVENUE,

Accombination of the Eigeth-acc, and seventh are, Bontevand, about three-quarters of a unite from flarform Bridge, in Weightenia, and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrone stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarters of a unite from Bordham berse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this partion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Maps at the office of the auctioncers, No. 7 Pinest., N. Y.

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The Third Number of which Will be on the Counters or All Newsdealers THIS DAY,

Jan. 28, 1869. No. 3 of THE NEW WORLD is filed with the choicest Literary, clentific, and other reading matter, from the pens of writers whose ames are familiar as household words in every dwelling where the En-

into a re-immute as noticeous works in every overing water too Richard Inch language is spoken.

No. 3 of THE NEW WORLD numbers among its contributors:
Hon. E. George Squier, the Archaelogks.
Prof. C. A. Joy, the Chemist of Columbia College.
Dr. A. K. Gardiner, of the New-York College.
Profis. Emery and Allen, Inventors and Engineers.
John Ludin, Chef de Cutsins, Metropolitan Hotel.
Arthur Shibey, whose great mysical romance, "The Ring of Fires,". The Sorterer of the Temple," has created such a furore in literary reless.

ircles.

Jane G. Austin, whose reputation as an Anthoress stands unquestioned in this country and England. This excellent writer contributes a charming tale, entitled "Change for a Twenty-Dollar Bill."

Charles H. Weeks, whose romance, under many some de plumes, are been read at almost every firekile, has a contribution founded on the fireafful Hague street explosion of twenty years ago (by which so many ires were sacrificed). The story is powerfully written. It is suitiled "A Eleid of Darkness." "A Field of Darksons."

A Field of Darksons."

Hon. E. George Squier's paper on "Irrigation in the Old Time

Hon. E. George Squier's paper on It is pleasantly with

New " will be read with interest by every one. It is pleasantly with

and Now," will be read with interest by every one. It is pleasantly write nad very instructive.

Frances (verry Fairfield's great nove), founded on circumstagtial avidence, entitled, "Outwitted," is attracting general attestion. Beerphody reads and everybody praises it as a romane, of exceeding interest. The scenes in it are graphically sketched, and the incidents admirably fold, "Outwitted," is a great success.

E. A. Barry has, in Number Three, an exceedingly interesting sketch, "Rewarded; or, Bessie Lee's Repentance." Its chief meril lice in its simplicity. It is a true story of everyday life.

James Reynolds has a sketch, a sort of antichiography of a school-mistress, founded in sub-rebellion times, which is exceedingly readable. It is named "Solid for Slave."

Walter A. Hose presents a beautiful tale which will be read with interest by every soman. It is entitled "Agnes Fourdiner; or, Lights and Shuke."

Sumber Three-additional to these—has a pretty little brocker of a story, called "The Fisherman and the Fairy."

Besides which there are:

Besides which there are:

Besides which there are:

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY (by M. Pawell).

SKETCHES OF MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS.

WORLD WONDERS.

BANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS.

WORLD WONDERS.

BUBLES (OF FUN). And among its graver, but popularly written pages, are articles on-ANTIMONY, TTS DISCOVERY AND USES.

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THE DINNER TABLE, etc., etc.

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